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LESS POMP AND GREATER GALLANTRY

ONE are the days of pomp and pageantry in modern warfare and in their place has come greater individual courage and far greater mass gallantry. While men write history they will spend hours casting and recasting sentences in their earnest endeavors to picture vividly to the reader the stand of the French at Verdun against what seemed overwhelming odds, the inherent tenacity that the English are now displaying and that they displayed once before at the Somme river, the wild recklessness of the Canadians in the struggle for Vimy ridge, the sacrifices of the Anzacs at Gallipoli and the proverbial courage of the Irish who at Loos charged into a withering fire kicking a football before them.

The traditions of a nation lie back of the Americans that have entered the contest. They have had their baptism of fire. They field. Those two words, they mean much, and the hearts of all true Americans beat faster when into the mind flashes the picture of the boys in khaki holding their lines under fire such as the Hun delivers in preparation for an attack.

Known as a nation dominated by the desire to forge ahead, its sons imbued with restlessness that urges them into action, aroused as never before by the unspeakable cruelty of the Hun in his war upon women and babes, grimly resolved to bring to an end for all time German Kultur, the world awaits the great offensive that shall be led by the Americans. It is not too much to say that it will be carried forward with an impetuosity, an unquenchable fervor and a deadly precision that shall be a revelation to the Germans. It is not too much to venture the opinion that a wholesome respect tinged with a palsy dread will be awakened in the hearts of the enemy. It is not too much to venture the opinion that the drive will be marked by such terrific carnage and will create such panic and wholesale fear among the enemy that victory will certainly follow.

JAPAN AND THE WAR

WITH more than 60,000,000 people crowded into an area less than that covered by the state of California, with a great portion of that area mountainous and unfit for cultivation, confronted by a steadily mounting price for food and the other necessities of life, with increasing hardships rapidly reaching a crucial point among the masses, that Japan will be forced to enter the war by economic forces over which the nation has no control is a foregone conclusion. More territory is what the nation needs and more, it must have if its teeming millions are to survive.

The question has already become a grave one and overshadows all others among Japanese statesmen. They realize that upon its solution rests the future national interest. Should Japan cast its lot with the Hun? Can the Japanese afford to aid the Hun in his attempt to conquer the world? In such an event how will Japan fare in the future? What reasons are there that would lead Japan to believe that any compact entered into with the Hun would be lived up to, would be kept inviolate, when he had conquered France, Italy, Great Britain and the United States? The fate of Belgium and "the scrap of paper," are still fresh in the memory of the Japanese statesmen.

A COMMUNITY PROBLEM

WHEN banks are urged to purchase the United States treasury certificates a great many of them respond in the belief that it is a question of patriotism.

This is a most commendable motive, but the issue at stake is not clearly understood.

It is not solely a problem of the secretary of the treasury or the federal reserve bank, but it is a problem of the community in which the bank is located.

In every community there are many patriotic, liberal and well-to-do citizens who are cognizant of the fact that there will be several issues of the Liberty Loan, and they have subscribed to each one with a full knowledge that they are expected to purchase their conscientious proportion of each succeeding loan.

There are many other citizens in each locality who, for various reasons, could not purchase either of the first two Liberty Loans, but who, with good crops and fair prices, are soon to be in a position to do their bit in the supplying of money to the government. Both these classes of citizens are going to their banks upon issuance of the Third Liberty Loan and draw out funds for the purpose. Huge amounts are going to be withdrawn. There is going to be a strain on the resources of the banks.

The purchase of the treasury certificates fortifies the banks to meet these withdrawals, as they will have already made substantial advance payments on the Liberty Bonds.

The bond that is turned over to the customer of the bank will have been paid for by the previous purchase of certificates. The result is evident. The bank receives no shock when a number of customers tender their checks in payment of bonds.

The resources of the bank are in such shape that it can meet these heavy demands without disturbance, confusion, or the humiliation of calling upon their correspondent in a larger city for assistance.

In the aggregate, it is a national measure, but each bank is called upon to protect itself in order that its own business and that of the community may be undisturbed while the nation assumes the gigantic task of financing this mighty war that is waged to make the world safe for democracy.

THE REAL MENACE TO AMERICAN LABOR

THERE is one thing that will set labor back permanently, and that is a German victory.

Twenty years ago the Czar of Russia proposed that all nations should cut down their standing armies, but they could not do it because Germany refused. Later Great Britain offered to join with

Germany and cut down their navies, but the Kaiser would not even talk about it. Germany was preparing for something like this war. If Germany defeats Great Britain, she will take over the British navy. She will then be far and away the most powerful country in the world, and we Americans will be compelled to have a permanent standing army and a huge navy to defend ourselves from sudden attack.

About every hundred years some nation of Europe starts out to conquer the others and rule the world. First it was Spain, which in America owned everything from California to Patagonia. Then it was France and Napoleon who took Louisiana and the great country west of the Mississippi away from Spain.

But though Spain conquered nearly every nation of Europe, and Napoleon conquered every nation on the continent, they could not reach Great Britain. The British navy compelled Spain and France to let go of America, and such democracy as we have in North and South America is possible because no one country in Europe could permanently conquer the others as long as it could not conquer Great Britain. Our country has been big and free and unarmored because Europe was divided among equal powers. Napoleon did not have a submarine with which to destroy Great Britain's power. But Germany is willing to fight the whole world if only she can succeed in her attempt to wipe out the British navy. Then she conquers not only Europe, as Napoleon did, but Asia, Africa and America.

If America had not come into the war, or if America had refused to sell food and munitions to the allies, Europe would already have been conquered. If Germany wins, then there is nothing for North and South America to do but to build up their navies and standing armies as big as possible, for when Germany strikes she hits suddenly and frightfully.

Nations must look ahead. Individuals can be short-sighted, because they die anyhow. But not nations. If we do not win now, while Great Britain and France are able to fight, we shall have to be armed to the teeth for years and centuries ahead, as long as Germany rules the world.

A huge and permanent army and navy, besides taking our boys and workmen every year for military service, means low wages, long hours of labor, suppression of labor unions, suppression of free speech, repeal of labor legislation on behalf of women and children, and all the hardships that millions of workmen have come to America to escape.

It is bad enough to be compelled to make this one tremendous effort right now to win the war. It will be far worse to be compelled to be ready all the time for another like it.

DAY'S WORLD WAR NEWS GENERALIZED

(By Associated Press.)

Battling for every point of vantage, giving ground only when overwhelmed by numbers and exacting a frightful toll of lives for every foot of ground abandoned, the British line in Picardy is still intact. While the German onslaught gained ground at a number of points on Monday, there was no sign of disintegration in the British forces, which at many points, have captured Neale and Guiscard. These points, which are at the tip of the Teutonic attack, are more than ten miles from the front as it stood on March 21.

Military observers discern in the scheme of the German attack a repetition of the German "Pincer" system of attack, which was used by Von Mackensen in Russia, Rumania and Serbia. This attack consists of two attacks some distance apart, which after progressing to some depth, turn toward each other, compelling the French between them to fall back or be in danger of capture.

The British have foreseen this danger and have met it by first checking, then forcing the northern jaw of the pincer southward, while they have dropped back on the center and have not fallen into the German trap. The pressure of the defenders of the Somme front seems to be bending the whole German attack to the south where it is hoped its force will be dissipated.

The French positions joined the British to the south of St. Quentin, but there have been no reports showing that the French have fallen back from their advanced positions. On the other hand, reports would indicate that the original French lines now virtually flank the advancing Germans along the Oise river.

In the meantime the British strategy seems to be devoted to the task of meeting the attack so that it is directed no longer straight at the line, but is diverted toward the Oise, where the German advance has been most rapid.

French troops have taken over sectors of the front and have released British units for work further north. Berlin states that Americans have also joined in the fighting, but nothing has as yet been officially reported on this point.

The fall of Bapaume, in the early hours of Monday was a blow to the British, but it was the result of determination to fall back slowly all along the line that is being attacked. Official reports state that repeated heavy attacks on Bapaume were beaten off by the British, who also forced the Germans back across the Somme at a number of points, only to fall back when the safe retreat of the main body of the army had been assured.

While the German wedge is still moving, its progress is not alarmingly rapid as it was in the first rush of the Teutonic hordes. The yielding line, it is asserted, has absorbed the impetus of the shock and has weathered the storm remarkably well. Berlin claims that 45,000 prisoners have been taken. These were probably units which were left to hold the easier defended points while the main portion of Field Marshal Haig's army fell back.

The British losses have been heavy, but it is officially announced that, considering the magnitude of

the struggle, they are not undue. On the other hand, the Germans have suffered terribly, even Berlin admitting that the Teutonic casualties before Peronne were "comparatively heavy."

American artillerymen have again deluged German positions in the vicinity of Toul with high explosive shells and have driven the Germans back from the advanced trenches. Large quantities of gas shells have been fired by the Germans against towns and supposed battery positions in this sector, but the Americans have retaliated effectively.

FOOD QUESTION IS TABOOED IN CLUBS

(By Associated Press.)

LONDON, March 26.—The food question has reached a point when its eternal discussion has become intolerable, and many London clubs have placed signs up in their smaller sitting and smoking rooms announcing that the food question is tabooed in conversations there. One of the largest women's clubs in the West End has laid down a rule that any member or visitor alluding to the subject shall be fined and the penalty handed over to a Red Cross fund.

CANTEEN WORKERS TO HAVE UNIFORM

NEW YORK, March 26.—Women canteen workers in the Young Men's Christian Association huts in France will have for new Easter clothes this year what has been declared the official uniform for them. Work in the canteens over there is much too hard to permit of frills and flounces.

The new uniform for women canteen workers consists of the following: One gray whipcord coat and skirt, one hat, blue or gray cloth; two shirtwaists, blue or white flannel; one blue necktie, one blue woolen muffler, one brassard, four canteen overall aprons, two caps.

The cost of the uniform is as follows: Suit, 275 francs; hat, 24 to 40 francs; coat, 135 francs, or if preferred, cape, 140 francs; scarf, 10 francs; tie, 5 francs; aprons, 15 francs each.

EXPECT GERMANS TO REACH PETROGRAD

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, March 26.—American Consul Areadwell's dispatch of Wednesday predicted the German occupation of Petrograd in twenty-four hours. Americans have left.

I ask you for your patronage for watch repairing for our mutual benefit. I need the work and you will have a watch that will tell the truth.—Emil Merman, at Roberts' grocery store.

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HIGHEST QUALITY AWARDS

YOU SAVE WHEN YOU BUY IT WHEN YOU USE IT

PLANTS PINE TREE AT TOMB OF DEAD

(By Associated Press.)

TOKIO, March 26.—The sixtieth anniversary of the sending of the first Japanese embassy to the United States was suitably observed by a commemorative ceremony at the grave of Ambassador Nimmo-Kami, feudal lord of Busen, first Japanese envoy to the United States. At the tomb American Ambassador Morris presented a beautiful wreath and planted a pine tree in commemoration of the day. There were present the descendants of the late envoy, Viscount Motono, minister for foreign affairs, and other prominent Japanese and Americans. The road to the temple grounds in which the tomb stands was lined on both sides with school children and the incident attracted wide attention.

The Vorodzu, while expressing its gratification at the tribute paid by the American ambassador to the memory of the Japanese envoy, remarked that the soul of the old envoy may not be moved to express unreserved gratitude to America until his fellow countrymen are given the same treatment as that accorded Europeans in America. So long as the United States discriminates against the Japanese delicate diplomatic courtesies will be insufficient to consolidate the traditional friendship between Japan and America, said the paper.

The Japan Gazette (British) reported that Japan similarly discriminates against foreign labor and for the same reason.

INCOME TAX DRIVE CLOSING ON APRIL 1

SAN FRANCISCO, March 26.—Today opens the last week of the Federal income tax drive. Collector of Internal Revenue Justus S. Wardell announced that returns will be received up to and including Monday, April 1. Income statements must be received at the rate of 12,000 a day to bring the total up to the estimates of the revenue officials.

Those who by neglect or evasion do not comply with the law are subject to heavy penalties. It is pointed out that it is not the business of the revenue officials to notify anybody, but the fact is an educational publicity campaign of the widest character has been carried on in this district. Newspapers everywhere have, without cost to the government, given freely of their space. No law has ever been better advertised than the federal income tax law.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of The Tonopah Mining Company of Nevada, held February 20, 1918, a quarterly dividend of Seven and one-half per cent was declared, payable April 20, 1918, to stockholders of record at noon, March 30, 1918. Transfer books will close at noon March 30, 1918, and open at ten o'clock A. M. April 8th for dividend, and close at three o'clock P. M. April 16th and open at ten o'clock A. M. May 8th, account Annual Meeting, May 7th, 1918.

(Signed) C. A. HIGBEE, Secretary.
 Philadelphia, Pa., March 19, 1918.
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